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D-060225

DRAFT  
Environmental Water Account  
Implementation Plan  
7/20/99

**Conclusions**

**C: For any given amount of water, an EWA can provide better protections for fish than prescriptive standards.**

I: How do we vary E/I ratio and X2?  
What is the appropriate mix of prescriptive standards and EWA?

**C: The EWA provides significant fishery improvements.**

I: How is significant judged, against total population?

**C: The total water cost of coordination of upstream and in-Delta protection and enhancement actions is less than implementing them separately.**

I: How do we factor in ERP, CVPIA?  
How do EWA get access to upstream storage?

**C: Need an implementing entity that can make quick decisions on use of water.**

I: Is the entity structured to make quick decisions?  
Does it have the monitoring support to make decisions?

**C: Need the ability to substantially reduce large pumping rates at certain times in the south Delta, which could require massive resources south of the Delta.**

I: How far will the water users let EWA go into debt in San Luis?  
What collateral will be needed to secure the debt?  
Are water purchases/options and transfers adequate to provide the resources south of the Delta?  
Will voluntary corporation with the CVP/SWP operators suffice or are detailed contracts needed?

**C: Contractor demands used in the EWA simulation process has a substantial influence the outcome of the benefits to EWA.**

I: What are the realistic water contractor demands especially for wet years?  
Can a cap be set on exports or

Can a feedback mechanism be determined wherein the EWA assets go up as the demands go up.

**C: Groundwater is a good long-term backup asset for EWA especially in an extended dry period.**

I: Because of the limitations of the extraction and recharge rates of aquifers, is groundwater limited for direct EWA use?  
Are the water contracts willing to take collateral for debt in San Luis?

**C: As export capacity is increased more fish are taken, more water is needed in the EWA to offset impacts until the EWA is driven too far in debt.**

I: How can the increased pumping capacity be shared in such a way to reduce this spiral.

**C: The consequences of the low point in San Luis and EWA debt need to be clear.**

I: How could EWA help provide low point protection?

**C: A gallon-for-gallon accounting approach appears to provide the most flexibility.**

I: Where could contracts be added to provide guarantees?

**C: EWA need access to critical existing infrastructure.**

I: May harm water supply flexibility  
May harm transfer ability

**C: Regulatory operational rules sometimes hampered EWA in use of its assets.**

I: Will agencies have the right to override their own rules if they can do better with the EWA?

**C: Need operational baseline to determine how will each resource area achieved its goals.**

I: What are reasonable goals of each resource area?

**C: Need technical tools that can quickly assist EWA in planning and operating the EWA**

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